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☐ 21. Document ID: US 5552183 A, DE 4311235 A1, WO 9322072 A1, DE 4311235 C2, AU 9339794 A, EP 637268 A1, EP 637268 B1 Relevance Rank: 58

L6: Entry 12 of 30 File: DWPI Sep 3, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-346082
DERWENT-WEEK: 199641
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TITLE: Coating or printing of plastic sheet for audio and video tape - with aq. and/or solvent based coating media allows rapid coating and drying of the sheet

INVENTOR: KILLAR, E

PRIORITY-DATA:
1992DE-4213582 April 24, 1992

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 5552183 A	September 3, 1996	N/A	005	B05D003/00
DE 4311235 A1	October 28, 1993	N/A	006	B05D007/04
WO 9322072 A1	November 11, 1993	G	030	B05D007/02
DE 4311235 C2	February 10, 1994	N/A	005	B05D007/04
AU 9339794 A	November 29, 1993	N/A	000	B05D007/02
EP 637268 A1	February 8, 1995	G	000	B05D007/02
EP 637268 B1	July 17, 1996	G	007	B05D007/02

INT-CL (IPC): B05D 1/28; B05D 3/00; B05D 7/00; B05D 7/02; B05D 7/04; B05D 7/26; B41F 16/00; B41M 1/30; B41M 5/26; C08J 7/04

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 4311235A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Coating or printing a plastic sheet (I) with aq. coating media and/or solvent based coating media, UV hardenable paints or dyes, PVC pastes comprises (A) placing (I) onto a conveyor belt and warming (I) to cause it to adhere to the conveyor belt; (B) cooling (I) while it remains on the conveyor belt; (C) coating (I) while on the conveyor belt with the coating medium or printing with the dye; (D) drying of the medium or dye; and (E) cooling and removal of (I) from the conveyor belt.

(I) is coated with an aq. coating medium or printed with a water-soluble dye. The solvent in the solvent based coating medium is ethanol, methanol, isopropanol, xylene, butanone, methylethyl ketone, dimethyl formamide, methylglycol acetate or tetrahydrofuran. The conveyor belt is a heat resistant belt of aramid, polyamide, or polyester mixed fabric contg. a release layer and is grained or embossed. (I) is transferred onto the belt by blowing, by vacuum or by mechanical means.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The process enables a more rapid way of coating (I), e.g. audio and video tape material for data storage and reduces the requirement for long stretches of tape to be dried.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

DE 4311235C EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Plastic film is coated/printed with an aq./solvent-contg. compsn., UV curable lacquers or inks or a PVC paste by

A) placing the film on an endless conveyor belt and heating the film to render it adhesive, B) cooling the film and coating or printing it and C) drying the applied medium, cooling the film and removing it from the conveyor.

Solvent is pref. e.g. EtOH, isopropanol, xylene, MEK, THF. Conveyor is pref. of an aramide, polyamide or mixed polyester weave and is provided with a release layer. An embossed conveyor belt is used to emboss the film or coating. The film is heated by heat transfer from the conveyor belt.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For screen, flexo, intaglio or offset printing, esp. using an aq. medium. Long drying courses and maintaining of exact printing conditions are not required. The prints have satisfactory fastness.

EP 637268B

Process for coating or printing a plastics film with aqueous coating media, solvent-containing coating media or mixtures of aqueous and solvent-containing media, UV-curable paints or inks, or PVC pastes, comprising the following working steps: a) depositing the plastics film on a continuous conveyor belt and heating the plastics film until the plastics film develops adhesiveness to the conveyor belt, b) cooling the plastics film, while it continues to remain on the conveyor belt, c) coating the plastics film with the coating medium or printing it with the ink, while it continues to lie adhering to the conveyor belt, d) drying the applied medium or the applied ink, and e) cooling the plastics film and removing it from the conveyor belt.

US 5552183A

A method for providing a coating or printing on a plastic foil or film, the method comprising the steps of: providing an endless conveyor belt having a conveying surface; depositing a plastic foil or film on the conveying surface; adhering the plastic foil or film to the conveying surface by heating the plastic foil or film to a temperature sufficient to adhere the plastic foil or film to the conveying surface to provide an adhered foil or film; cooling the adhered foil or film; coating a surface of the adhered foil or film opposite the conveying surface with a coating composition to provide a wet coated foil or film; heating the wet coated foil or film to provide a dry coated foil or film; cooling the dry coated foil or film; and thereafter, removing the cooled dry coated foil or film from the conveyor belt.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 22. Document ID: WO 9425276 A1, AU 9467819 A, US 5388509 A, US 5390595 A
Relevance Rank: 58

L6: Entry 11 of 30 File: DWPI Nov 10, 1994

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-358057
DERWENT-WEEK: 199444
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TITLE: Silk screen mfr. e.g. for prodn. of heater array or antenna on automotive rear window - forming additional pattern of exposed emulsion dots in open mesh areas defined by initial exposed emulsion pattern on screen, with dot emulsion and dots thicker than first exposed emulsion layer

INVENTOR: CUTCHER, T V

PRIORITY-DATA:

1993US-0168665	December 16, 1993
1993US-0057680	May 5, 1993

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9425276 A1	November 10, 1994	E	049	B41F015/36
AU 9467819 A	November 21, 1994	N/A	000	B41F015/36
US 5388509 A	February 14, 1995	N/A	012	B41F015/36
US 5390595 A	February 21, 1995	N/A	016	B41F015/36

INT-CL (IPC): B41F 15/36

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 5388509A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The screen mfg. method involves applying a photosensitive emulsion layer to a screen, and forming a pattern on the screen, defined by open mesh areas and an exposed emulsion layer. A second photosensitive emulsion layer is applied to the open mesh areas, thicker than the first, exposed emulsion layer. A second pattern is formed in the areas to which the second emulsion has been applied, including exposed emulsion dots thicker than the first, exposed emulsion layer.

Pref. the emulsion layers are exposed to a UV light source through corresp. transparencies having respective film patterns; after exposure the transparency is removed and the screen rinsed to remove unexposed emulsion.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For screen printing on hard non-absorbent materials esp. glass substrate; variable ink thickness; both standard thickness and thinner printed ink layers in single ceramic ink application; also printed circuit board. Min. additional processing in screen mfr.; reduced prodn. costs using screen.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 5390595A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A pattern is formed in the screen utilising an emulsion coating which has been hardened in the usal manner. A second pattern is formed in a second emulsion coating on a surface of the screen in at least one area of the first pattern. The second emulsion coating is thicker than the first coat and includes a specific dot size and arrangement to achieve additional support, which results in a greater thickness of ceramic ink being deposited when the screen is in use.

The dots are arranged in a spaced-apart relationship to provide a durable and high quality screen. The dots are sized based on the mesh opening size of the fabric used in the screen. By sizing the dots to match the mesh size, the life of the screen may be increased because the dots are stronger and will effectively reduce the crumbling and cracking of emulsion dots during regular production use.

USE - Printing screen and method of screen printing on hard non-absorbent materials, such as glass, to form a pattern with selected areas of variable thickness, e.g. for automotive heated window glass, PCB mfr.

The process of making a printing screen, and a method of screen printing on hard non-absorbent materials, such as glass, are provided to form a pattern with selected areas of variable thickness. A pattern is formed in the screen utilizing an emulsion coating which has been hardened in the usual manner. A second pattern is formed in a second emulsion coating on a surface of the screen in at least one area of the first pattern.

The second emulsion coating is substantially thinner than the first coat and includes a specific dot size and arrangement to achieve additional support, which results in a thinner layer of ceramic ink being deposited when the screen is in use.

ADVANTAGE - Solderability of designated area is improved. eed for special bus bar treatment prior to soldering is eliminated.

WO 9425276A

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 23. Document ID: JP 04204722 A Relevance Rank: 56

L6: Entry 16 of 30 File: DWPI Jul 27, 1992

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1992-296348
DERWENT-WEEK: 199236
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TITLE: Reflection-type projection screen - has reflective layer, flexible plastic fresnel sheet and (semi)transparent plastic diffusion layer contg. light-diffusing powder on base fabric

PRIORITY-DATA:
1990JP-0336654 November 30, 1990

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 04204722 A	July 27, 1992	N/A	004	G03B021/62

INT-CL (IPC): G03B 21/62

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP04204722A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The reflection-type projection screen has a reflective layer, a plastic Fresnel lens sheet and a transparent or semitransparent plastic diffusion layer including the light diffusive powder, on a base fabric. The Fresnel lens sheet is flexible, so that the screen can be wound, and the screen is provided with a stand or a hanging means. The screen can be used in the projection by the liq. crystal projector.

The reflective layer is obtd. by forming a metallic evapn. layer or brightening ink layer on a plastic film such as polyethylene terephthalate film of less than 38 microns thickness. The brightening pigment can be kneaded into the plastic film, or the aluminium foil can be also used as the reflective layer.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The light can be diffused to the area wider than that by the conventional screen, but the diffusion of the light to the unnecessary area can not be found, so that the image of high evenness and high brightness can be projecte

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 24. Document ID: WO 9931534 A1, AU 9920867 A Relevance Rank: 56

L6: Entry 2 of 30 File: DWPI Jun 24, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-395234
DERWENT-WEEK: 200005
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TITLE: See through and retroreflective structure, for window displays and screens

INVENTOR: SMITH, P R

PRIORITY-DATA:
1997US-0069818 December 16, 1997

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9931534 A1	June 24, 1999	E	027	G02B005/124
AU 9920867 A	July 5, 1999	N/A	000	G02B005/124

INT-CL (IPC): G02B 5/124

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9931534A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Retroreflective structure is formed by attaching array (14) of retroreflective cube corner elements to transparent polymeric film (12) and perforating both elements and film to form circular apertures (30). The elements are made retroreflective by applying a metal reflective layer (26).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Retroreflective structure is formed by attaching array (14) of retroreflective cube corner elements to transparent polymeric film (12) and perforating both elements and film to form circular apertures (30) of 6.0-18 mm diameter occupying 25-75 % of total area. The elements are made retroreflective by applying an aluminum, silver or gold reflective layer (26). A support layer (28) including fabric is attached to the reflective layer. The particles formed by perforating the structure are collected and used in other products.

Preferred Features: The particles formed by perforating the structure are applied to an adhesive coated substrate and a top film is laminated over them and the substrate. Ink or paint may be applied to the transparent polymeric film of the original structure.

USE - Provides a see through retroreflective structure which will allow a person inside a vehicle or building, having a window to which it is attached, to see out while those viewing from outside will see a graphic display. It is intended for use as reflective sun screens for windows or advertising display panels on windows.

The particles resulting from perforating the retroreflective structure can be used in decorative or safety clothing and traffic signs.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a cross-section of the retroreflective structure.

transparent base film 12

prism array 14

prism elements 16

adhesive 24

reflective coating 26

backing layer 28

aperture 30

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 25. Document ID: US 5681644 A Relevance Rank: 56

L6: Entry 5 of 30 File: DWPI Oct 28, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-535030
DERWENT-WEEK: 199749
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TITLE: Ink transfer decal for bonding graphics to nylon jackets and bags - can be quickly and efficiently attached by local use of heat press, and provides good graphic definition, colour, adhesion and durability

INVENTOR: DRESSLER, D R

PRIORITY-DATA:

1994US-0243154	May 16, 1994
1996US-0671599	June 28, 1996

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 5681644 A	October 28, 1997	N/A	011	B32B003/00

INT-CL (IPC): B32B 3/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 5681644A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

An ink transfer decal comprises: (a) a carrier sheet having a dimensionall y stable base with a coating defining its upper surface which has a non-tacky, smooth matte finish at ambient temperature, wherein the coating comprises an acrylic copolymer crosslinked with polymeric diphenol methane diisocyanate (MDI) and silica particulates; (b) a film of dried thermoplastic ink having at least one colour, printed directly on and adhering at ambient temperature to the upper surface of the carrier sheet to form a reverse image graphic; and (c) a deposit of thermoplastic adhesive covering the ink, wherein the ink decal can transfer the reverse image graphic from the carrier sheet to a substrate at elevated temperature.

Also claimed is such a decal wherein the coating exhibits a high degree of adhesion to the ink graphic at ambient temperature with a transition to a very low degree of adhesion at elevated temperature.

USE - For applying graphics, e.g. a team logo, to nylon jackets and bags, particularly when only a few specially lettered jackets are required.

ADVANTAGE - The decal can be quickly and efficiently bonded to nylon or other fabric substrates with the application of modest heat and pressure by local use of an inexpensive heat press, avoiding having to send the substrate articles to a central printing facility. The decal transfer provides the same level of graphic definition, colour, adhesion and durability as that obtained by direct screen printing.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 26. Document ID: GB 1465895 A Relevance Rank: 55

L6: Entry 28 of 30 File: DWPI Mar 2, 1977

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1977-15097Y
DERWENT-WEEK: 197709
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TITLE: Transfer printing with disperse thiadiazole azo dyes - esp. for polyamide textiles or films

PRIORITY-DATA:
1973GB-0013363 March 20, 1973

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
GB 1465895 A	March 2, 1977	N/A	000	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C09B 29/08; D06P 1/18

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: GB 1465895A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A transfer printing sheet comprises a non-textile support bearing a disperse azo dye of formula (I) (where A is the residue of an aniline or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline coupling component, R1 is 1-4C alkylthio).

Used to print fabrics or films of hydrophobic polymers, e.g. polyamide, polyesters, acrylics, etc. as woven, knitte, bonded or laminated fabrics, pile fabrics, e.g. carpets etc. The polymers may be in the form of a coating on metal, leather, cotton, wool etc. The dyes give fast, bright red shades, partic. useful on polyamide fabrics. They have good fastness to light and washing.

Printing inks contg. (I) may be used in flexographic, gravure, letterpress , screen or lithographic processes. A pref. cpd. (I) is 2-(4-diethylamino -2-methylphenylazo) -5-ethylthio-1,3,4-thiadiazole.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 27. Document ID: DE 4023586 A, CA 2022150 A, JP 03219249 A, US 5122442 A
Relevance Rank: 55

L6: Entry 19 of 30 File: DWPI Jan 31, 1991

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-038150
DERWENT-WEEK: 199106
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TITLE: Light sensitive printing screen compsn. contg. photosensitiser mixt. - of diazo-di:phenyl amine condensates with formaldehyde and other condensing agent

INVENTOR: BROWN, D M; MOSKOWITZ, G

PRIORITY-DATA:
1989US-0386935 July 28, 1989

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 4023586 A	January 31, 1991	N/A	000	N/A
CA 2022150 A	January 29, 1991	N/A	000	N/A
JP 03219249 A	September 26, 1991	N/A	000	N/A
US 5122442 A	June 16, 1992	N/A	007	G03F007/32

INT-CL (IPC): C09D 161/18; G03C 1/60; G03C 5/08; G03F 7/01; G03F 7/021; G03F 7/32

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 4023586A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Light-sensitive screen printing compsn. consists of a mixt. of (A) enough water-sensitive binder resin(s) to bind the components of the compsn. to a uniform film when it is applied to a substrate and dried; (B) enough of a light-sensitive component to sensitise the compsn. uniformly; and (C) enough water to form a homogenous mixt. (B) consists of (a) ca. 30-70 (wt.)% condensation prod. of a 4-diazodiphenylamine of formula (I) with HCHO, dissolved in a mineral acid with a water-soluble anion, and (b) 30-70% water-soluble condensation prod. of (I) with a condensation agent of formula E(-CHRa-ORb)m (II), which is either pptd. with a water-soluble organic sulphonic acid or dissolved in a mineral acid with a water-soluble anion; each R independently = H, Me, Et, OMe or OEt; X = Cl-, Br-, I-, BF4-, PF6-, SO4-2, HSO4- or H2PO4-; E = an aromatic amine, (thio)phenol, phenyl ether, aromatic thioether, aromatic heterocyclic cpd., aromatic hydrocarbon or organic acid amide after removal of m H atoms and is free from diazonium gps.; Rb = H, 1-4C alkyl or acyl or phenyl; m = 1-10.

ADVANTAGE - The compsn. has much higher photosensitivity than usual and acceptable solvent resistance. The total amt. of residual HCHO in the compsn. is reduced. The printing screen can be used with water- or solvent-based printing inks or plastisols.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 5122442A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Image formation comprises (I) coating a mesh fabric substrate with a light sensitive screen printing compsn., (II) drying the compsn., (III) imagewise exposing the compsn. to actinic radiation to form a latent image and (IV) removing the non-image areas of the compsn. by developing with water.

The screen printing compsn. comprises in admixture (A) at least 1 water soluble binder resin component comprising an admixture of 33-90% PVA and 10-67% PVAc, (B) a photosensitive component and (C) water. The photosensitive component (B) comprises in admixture (a) 30-70 wt. % condensn. prod. of a 4-diazo diphenylamine of formula (I) with formaldehyde, which is dissolved in a strong acid and (b) 30-70 wt. % of e.g, a water soluble condensn. prod. of cpd. (I) with a condensing agent of formula E(-CHRa-OR6)m (II). In (II), E is a residue obtd. by splitting off in H atoms from a cpd. free of diazonium gps. selected from aromatic amines, phenols, thio-phenols, phenol ethers, aromatic thioethers, aromatic heterocyclic cpds., aromatic hydrocarbons and organic acid amides; Ra is H or CH3; R6 is H, 1-4C alkyl or aryl, or phenyl and m is 1-10. The condensn. prod. is pptd. with a water soluble organic sulphonic acid. The compsn. contains 5-99 wt. % (A) and 1-10 wt. % (B) based on the wt. of the non-solvent parts.

ADVANTAGE - Compsn. has increased photosensitivity and reduces the amt. of residual formaldehyde in the coating.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☑ 28. Document ID: JP 04094927 A Relevance Rank: 55

L6: Entry 17 of 30 File: DWPI Mar 27, 1992

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1992-170199
DERWENT-WEEK: 199221
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TITLE: Non-combustible interior material for decoration - prepd. by coating loosening-preventing adhesive compsn. on inorganic fibre fabric, and forming film or print layer of aq. coating

PRIORITY-DATA:
1990JP-0212135 August 10, 1990

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 04094927 A	March 27, 1992	N/A	013	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): B05D 5/06; B29C 65/52; B29L 31/10; B32B 7/12; B32B 9/00; B32B 17/04; D06M 15/26; D06M 21/00; D06M 23/16; D06Q 1/00; E04F 13/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP04094927A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Interior material is prepd. by coating a loosening preventing adhesive compsn. onto a woven or nonwoven fabric made of inorganic fibres, and forming a film or print layer of aq, coating material.

The compsn. may be sprayed or screen-printed onto a glass fibre fabric and dried. The aq. emulsion may be applied by offset, esp. gravure printing method. This material may be bonded to polyurethane foams, etc., for sound absorption or heat insulation.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For curtains, blinds, ceilings, wallings, panels for sound absorbing and heat insulation, etc., inks with a variety of colours can be applied. The multi-colour prints are pref. The loosening-preventing adhesive compsn. is an aq. emulsion of (metb)acrylic acid ester, vinyl acetate, and/or EVA acetate.

FULL | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Drawi. Desc | Image

☐ 29. Document ID: JP 01163093 A, JP 91064315 B Relevance Rank: 55

L6: Entry 21 of 30 File: DWPI Jun 27, 1989

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-225620
DERWENT-WEEK: 198931
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TITLE: Printing sheets with good antiblocking properties etc. - have surface layer contg. n-butyl methacrylate! resin on at least 1 side, useful esp. for offset printing

PRIORITY-DATA:

1987JP-0240989	September 28, 1987
1988JP-0010599	January 22, 1988

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 01163093 A	June 27, 1989	N/A	004	N/A
JP 91064315 B	October 4, 1991	N/A	000	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): B32B 27/10; B41M 1/00; B41M 5/00; C08J 7/04

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP01163093A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Printing sheets include a surface layer contg. n-butyl metacrylate-type resin as main component on at least one side of the base material.

The base materials for the printing sheets are paper, nonwoven fabrics, polyester film, high density polyethylene film, vinyl chloride film, cellulose triacetate film, metal foil, metal plate, metal vacuum deposited sheet, metal fibre sheet, ceramic sheet, etc. The n-butyl metacrylate type resin includes e.g., homopolymer, copolymer vinyl, methacryl or styrene-type monomers.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The present printing sheets have good properties, including anti-blocking, ink drying, antistatic, and carrying properties, and do not need mounting. Sheets are suitable for offset, gravure, flexo, screen, relief printing, esp. for offset printing.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☑ 30. Document ID: JP 10086317 A Relevance Rank: 55

L6: Entry 3 of 30 File: DWPI Apr 7, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-266030
DERWENT-WEEK: 199824
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TITLE: Gauze for screen printing - has metal component thin film that is formed on rough surface of sheath structure by sputtering

PRIORITY-DATA:
1996JP-0265338 September 13, 1996

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 10086317 A	April 7, 1998	N/A	006	B41C001/14

INT-CL (IPC): B41C 1/14; B41N 1/24; D02G 3/36; D03D 1/00; D03D 15/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP10086317A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The gauze includes a core component that consists of the polyester composition. A mesh-like fabric cloth that consists of microfilament is used as the core sheath structure. The microfilament is formed by the polyester composition that has higher alkali hydrolysis property compared with that of core component. The surface of the sheath structure is roughened. The metal component thin film is formed by sputtering on the rough surface of the sheath structure.

ADVANTAGE - Offers excellent scratch proof property. Maintains antistatic effect for long time period stably. Prevents suction of dust or ink during printing.